

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
FOR THE SENATE,
HON. WM. S. ASHIE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
GEORGE J. MOORE.
ROBERT K. BRYAN.

OUR QUARTERLY STATEMENT.—We publish to-day our statement of exports from this port for the second quarter of 1858, as compared with the second quarter of 1857. It will be seen that there is an increase of some two thousand barrels of spirits; a slight falling off in other branches of Naval Stores, and in Lumber and Staves, with a decided increase in Cotton and Rice. The aggregate value of the exports for the corresponding quarter of the two years, exhibits little change, although the balance is somewhat in favour of 1858, owing to the increase in Rice and Cotton which had not come forward as early as usual, and therefore go to swell the figures for the quarter just closed.

What will it end in?

As we stated some time ago, they have a goodly number of "supreme" governments in Mexico. Occasionally they come in a bunch, two or three at a time, and then again they come singly, but in such rapid succession that it is hard to tell which is which. There can hardly be said to be any stable system of government at all. We doubt if Mexico has ever witnessed the phenomenon of a president constitutionally elected, peacefully inaugurated, and legally and uninterruptedly fulfilling the duties of his office during the whole of the prescribed term for which he had been chosen.

There are now some three or four "supreme" governments in Mexico, but that of Zolaga, having possession of the seat of government, would appear to have been most generally recognised by the foreign ministers, that of the United States included.

The forced loan called for by the Zalaga government several weeks since, was resisted, so far as foreign residents were concerned, by the representatives of several nations, the United States among the number. Mr. Forsythe, the American Minister to Mexico, entered his protest against it. It had been supposed that this claim on the part of the *pro tem* Mexican government would have been abandoned, but instead of that, it appears to have been pressed even at the risk of a rupture with Great Britain and the United States. Those foreign residents who have refused to submit to the demand for a compulsory loan have been ordered to leave the country, only three days being allowed them to get ready and arrange their business. Mr. Forsythe, the American Minister has demanded and received his passports, and by this time, we suppose, the American embassy at Mexico is closed and diplomatic relations suspended.

Can this state of things continue? Can Mexico maintain any nationality with so many contending "governments" and aspirants to government? Can she hope to be tolerated by neighbours towards whom she is unable or unwilling to act with the comity usual among civilized nations? Will the United States much longer tolerate the oppressions and spoliation to which Americans and their property are liable at the hands of every little head of a pronunciamento in that most pronouncing of countries?

It seems impossible for things to go on much longer as they are now going.

THE ALTERNATIVES.—If the policy proposed by Judge Ellis is endorsed by the people of this State, they must choose between excessive taxation, and leaving the public works in their present unfinished state. If excessive taxation is resorted to, it will drive off the citizens in crowds, thereby increasing the burthen on those who remain. If the works are permitted to remain unfinished, then what has been expended on them may be said to have been almost, if not wholly, thrown away. One or the other of these results must be the fruit of Judge Ellis' election.—*Register of May 22d, 1858.*

But Mr. McRae has been "always" for the citizens understood to occupy the same ground with Judge Ellis on the Western Extension, and Judge Ellis is in favor, as he was in May last, of taking off the restrictions now imposed on the Western Extension, and permitting the people to go to work at all points on the line, on their complying with the terms of the charter by making and paying in a certain amount of subscription, and the last *Register* states that Mr. McRae occupies the same ground, for, says that paper, "always he has declared his determination to facilitate the completion of the Western Extension by allowing the individual subscriptions to have the benefit of the State subscription as fast as they make their own and pay in the five per cent."

But Mr. McRae has been "always" for the citizens, not so in his "Dancey letter," nor was he so in the Eastern counties. We expect to show this more fully in our next issue.

Occupying the position in this respect which Judge Ellis does, the *Register* therefore charges, provided it adheres to its language of the 22d of May, that Mr. McRae is in favor of "excessive taxation," which will drive off the citizens in crowds, thereby increasing the burthen on those who remain." What do you say now, neighbor Syme? Do you maintain or withdraw your language of the 22d of May?—*Raleigh Standard.*

We do not often disagree with the *Standard* on questions of policy, and seldom or never on questions of principle, but in this case we think it is somewhat mistaken about the respective positions of Messrs. Ellis and McRae on the Western extension. If we understand the position of Judge Ellis, and we think we do, it differs from that recently assumed by Mr. McRae. It is more conservative and less liable to involve us in sudden and useless taxation. We understand Judge Ellis to contemplate such an amendment of the charter as will authorize the carrying on of the Western extension simultaneously on both sides of the Blue Ridge, but without abandoning the sectional feature of that charter. It must be carried in continuous sections from the initial points on each side. Mr. McRae's plan is to go to work at any point where the people make up their subscription, without reference to the all-important feature of continuous, connected and completed sections from the initial points. Of the superiority of the Judge's plan in every point of view, there can be no doubt. We have already taken occasion to state our preference and the reasons for such preference, in an article headed "The Canvass."—The Western N. C. Rail Road.—The Danville Connection.—and we feel that our positions therein were not simply correct in themselves, but that they were in accordance with those assumed by Judge Ellis.

Judge Ellis and the Danville Connection.—Judge Ellis has played Proteus in this campaign, varying his position to suit different localities. This fully accounts for his obstinate refusal to put all his views in writing. Thus, when in the Cape Fear region, he made a broad issue with his opponent on the question of the Danville connection, and dilated at large and most earnestly on the injurious consequences of such a connection, which, he said, "would paralyze 172 miles of the North Carolina Road."—*Raleigh Register.*

The *Register* is wholly in error in regard to Judge Ellis' course on the Danville Connection, while he was in this part of the State. He never introduced the subject at any of his own record. He said nothing about it at Fayetteville, Lumberton or Clinton, and only stated his position at Kenansville when called out. He never obtruded this matter into the canvass whilst he and his competitor were in the Cape Fear region. When his position was called for, he stated unequivocally.

At the municipal election held last week in Norfolk, Va., the Democrats elected their candidates for Mayor, City Attorney, Inspector, three out of six constables and sixteen Democrats in the Council against twelve opposition.

THE NEW EXCITEMENT AND MUCH GOLD.—The new excitement is now in the British possessions on the Pacific, just north of latitude forty-nine North, but considerably South of fifty-four forty or fifty. It is on Fraser's River, which falls into the sea opposite Vancouver's Island. Its mouth is a few miles north of the line between Washington Territory and the British possessions, as we find by reference to the official map attached to Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Survey. The Hudson Bay Company have warned off all vessels that have not obtained permits, which may somewhat check emigration. One of the minor tributaries of Fraser's River rises in Washington Territory.

On the Okanagan, one of the Northern tributaries of the Columbia River, having its rise in the British possession, it is said that gold has also been found on both sides of the line, but mostly North of it.

A letter received here from a gentleman on the Pacific coast, confirms the reports of the vast emigration from San Francisco, and further states that owing to the difficulty of getting up the rivers to the mines, a very large number of persons poorly provided, without sufficient food or shelter, remained on the coast at the point where they had been landed from the vessels that brought them.

Of the existence of gold on Fraser's River there can be no doubt; and this gold is found on both sides of the line, but the richest diggings are in the British possessions. A distinguished gentleman connected with the administration of affairs in Washington Territory, mentioned to us some months since facts pretty much the same with those which are now talked of. He knew parties who had collected gold very rapidly, and whose statements with regard to the mines were altogether reliable.

The Indians had not previously been hostile, owing to the firm, yet conciliatory course pursued towards them. No liquor had been allowed at any of the mines in or near Washington Territory. It is now reported that the English are stirring the Indians up to commit acts of hostility against American settlers or miners. We suppose some of the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company have been doing so out of a jealousy of strangers.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.—We have before us a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company, held here on the 15th and 16th days of April, 1858.

The following "Appendix" will show the position of the work up to date, and the anticipations of its completion entertained by the President:

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As you have been delayed by the Auditing Committee publishing the proceedings of our last annual meeting, (April) I embrace the opportunity of adding this note, for the information of Stockholders and others.

Since that meeting, I have succeeded in making the necessary arrangements with outside friends to furnish a sufficient amount of money to enable us to comply with our contract made with Maj. Morell (in September last) for the repairing and completing the Slack Water Improvement on Cape Fear and Deep River.

The work has progressed very well, considering the almost constant high water during the winter and spring. The heavy work, the *Stone Lift Lock* at Lockville, is about two-thirds up, 20 feet out of the way of freshets; the other locks are of minor importance, and in a state of forwardness. I am assured by Maj. Morell, that boats will reach the Coal Fields in August.

Estimates have reached this office, from our Engineer, (Mr. Macfarlane) for all the work completed, (to first inst.) and our part of the contract complied with to that date.

Under these circumstances, I may congratulate the Stockholders that our prospects are good for the opening of the River to the Coal Fields before the end of the year (October), and that the rich *minerals* of Deep River Valley will soon be in the market, to demonstrate the practicability of our enterprise—that will *infuse new life* among the friends of this great work, and must have its effect throughout our entire State.

JAMES KASSIDY, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6, 1858.

Local Tragedy.

A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Columbus county, in this State, just a few days ago on the morning of yesterday, the 29th inst., resulting in the death of four persons.

The account, as it has reached us, is, that at the time already stated, Joshua Rouse, killed his father, his wife, and two of his own small children, cutting off their heads with an axe. His eldest son ran over to the residence of Isaac H. Powell, Esq., and told Mr. P. what had happened, who got W. G. Smith, Esq., and they went on towards Rouse's. On their way they met Rouse in pursuit of his son with an axe. He said he wanted to kill him. On meeting Messrs. Powell and Smith, he dropped the axe and held out his hand, when they arrested him. He is now in jail. Rouse had been for some time in the Insane Asylum, but was taken out by his guardian some three or four weeks ago, since which time he has been permitted to run at large.

There is every reason to believe that he was insane at the time when he committed the terrible deed for which he has been arrested. The occurrence took place some five miles from Whiteville, in the vicinity of the White Marsh. The little boy who escaped, stated, we believe, that Rouse killed the old man out in the yard with a stick, and then chopped off his head. He took the old man's knife, and with that he killed his own wife, and cut off her head. The children he killed with the axe and chopped off their heads. At Whiteville, when being carried to jail, Rouse said he killed his wife because she had tried to cut his throat two years ago, and his father because he had whipped him very severely when a boy. He had been in the insane asylum for eighteen months preceding the affair, with the exception of the last three or four weeks. We hardly see how or why he was set loose.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

STRANGE PLACE OF CONCEALMENT.—On last Sunday morning a negro man was run out from the inside of the roof of the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which he would appear to have used as a place of concealment for some 4 or 5 months past, numbers of articles having been missing from the Church on different occasions during that time. Wine used for communion purposes had been taken, also parasols, umbrellas, and other articles left by persons in the Church, and picked up and put on a table inside the altar, by the Sexton, also a silver font belonging to the Church. It seems that he had a bed and other articles of domestic furniture up in the bell-tower. He was discovered by the Sexton, who went for assistance, and in the meantime the boy escaped.

NEW STEAMER.—A new stern-wheel steamer, named by her agents, Messrs. Pettway & Pritchett, the "John Dawson," in honor of our worthy Mayor, arrived here yesterday from Fayetteville where she was built by W. J. Russell, of that place. Her dimensions are as follows:—86 feet keel, 17 feet width, 3 feet 8 inches hold; she draws 16 inches light, intended for a freight boat to run on the Cape Fear River, and to pass through the locks of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. She seems to be a strongly built and seaworthy boat, having been constructed according to the orders of her agents, who also gave her her name, as already stated. She belongs, we believe, to Mr. Dawson, and is commanded by Captain Johnson.

EX-MAYOR R. T. CONRAD AND HON. JOH. R. TYSON DIED IN PHILADELPHIA ON MONDAY LAST. Judge Tyson was a writer of some distinction, the author of one or two plays, some poetry, several lectures and essays, a gentleman of considerable literary taste, without any very great power or originality. Mr. Tyson was a phenomenon, a Quaker Lawyer and member of Congress. Like nearly all Quakers he had been a Whig, but in the revolutions of politics he got round, although we hardly think that he ever sought or would have accepted any appointment.

At Philadelphia, on Sunday last, the thermometer stood at 96° in a cool place! Where do the Philadelphians expect to find their hot place—in this world?

A "Scene" in a Mayor's Office.

Genard Stith, the newly-elected Mayor of the city of New Orleans, was inaugurated on the 21st. Mr. Stith was elected by a minority of the votes of that city, but he was elected and is the Mayor. Among the leading appointments is that of Chief of Police. This office, although in the gift of the Mayor, is not inferior to the chief magistracy of the city in its importance and the bearing it has upon the peace of the city and the well being of the citizens. Much interest was felt in this appointment, and the Delta says that the people were gratified when the name of Thomas E. Adams, a well known and popular gentleman, was announced. But now a humiliating revelation was made. On the evening of Mr. Stith's inauguration, a Mr. Lucien Adams, Recorder of the Fourth District, one of those who had worked, perhaps, more effectively than scrupulously for Stith's election, presented himself at the Mayor's office and read the following letter to the crowd:

New Orleans, June 24, 1858.

I will take pleasure, if elected, in appointing Lucien Adams, Esq., Chief of the Police, to continue during my entire term; and to this I pledge my word of honor. (Signed) Genard Stith.

Witness:—Ernest Toland, Wm. Harrison, Thomas Askey, Benj. S. Harrison.

It seems that it was in virtue of this pledge to Lucien Adams, that Benj. S. Harrison withdrew from the canvass as an independent candidate for Mayor, and that thus Stith was elected. We make an extract from the remarks of the *Delta*. Such "American" triumphs must be humiliating to all good citizens:

"Those who have no personal interest in this matter, can only view it with sorrow and regret. It affords a melancholy commentary upon the dark and subterranean processes, the unjustifiable means and desperate expedients which are resorted to in our municipal elections. The heart grows sick and the honest citizen, in contemplating the moral ugliness which is unveiled! Here was a new Mayor, on his inauguration day, confronted by a person to whom he had sufficient ambition to give a written promise of an appointment before his election, which he had not the hardihood to bestow! And here was a disappointed expectant of office proclaiming that he was an interested party to a bargain for a division of the spoils in advance—proclaiming that his and his friends' services in the election of the Chief Magistrate of this city, were for a selfish and personal consideration; proclaiming that with such views, and not for party, not for a political principle, nor for any policy relating to the general welfare of the city, they were willing to stir up the worst elements and excite the worst passions—to see the city plunged in civil war, havoc and bloodshed!"

Removal of the Remains of President Monroe.

President Monroe was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, near New York, where he remains now rest. It has been determined to remove them to his native State of Virginia, with due honors on the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. The municipal authorities and the military of the citizens of New York, together with the relatives of Mr. Monroe, have been in correspondence and engaged in consummating the arrangements appropriate to the occasion. The remains are to be quietly exhumed prior to the third of July, and deposited in some private residence in New York, when they will be carried on board the Steamer James-ton, chartered specially by the State of Virginia, in charge of the Virginians delegated for the purpose, and a guard of honor from the 7th regiment or National Guards of the city of New York. The balance of the regiment will go to Richmond on board the steamer Alabama. They will arrive at Richmond on Monday, where the hospitalities of the city will be extended to the guests, and due honor paid to the remains.

NEW LINK OF STEAMSHIPS.—"Communiap," the foreign correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from London under date of the 11th inst., gives an account of the trial trip of the steamship "Indian Empire," the pioneer ship of a new line to be started between Galway, Ireland, and some port or ports in this country.—The idea is to make the line a weekly one. The voyage could be made in something like thirty hours less time than between Liverpool or Southampton, and any ports on this side. The company owning the Indian Empire, and under whose auspices the line starts, are Manchester manufacturers and capitalists, who think they see their way through to a paying business. It will be a profitable one if the Irish people, for once in their lives, do for it what they can do, without sacrificing any other interest.

HUCKLEBERRIES.—We believe the strictly correct name is Whortleberries, but everybody calls them Huckleberries, and one name does as well as the other, so the berries be good, as they appear to be this season. Mr. Rhodes informs us that for some time past he has been receiving from two to four bushels per day from Messrs. Merriman & Woodruff, of Magnolia, Duplin county. The Sampson "Big Blues" are now in their prime, and will last but a few days longer. Those presented to us this morning by Mr. Rhodes are fine, large berries.

APPOINTMENT.—We ought to have noticed sooner the appointment of our young townsman Mr. Marshall Brown, to a lieutenancy in the U. S. Revenue Service. Mr. Brown is a capital seaman, and a very clever gentleman, and we think the appointment an excellent one. We presume the appointment has been made through the influence of Hon. Warren Winslow, the Representative from this district.

The July number of the "North Carolina Planter," has been received at this office. The Planter has materially improved within the last six months, and we take pleasure in recommending the work to the patronage of our agricultural readers. The present number contains a variety of valuable readings. A. Gorman, publisher, Raleigh: \$1 per year.

PREDICT A FAILURE.—Nearly all the foreign correspondents of the New York papers predict that the attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraphic cable, upon which the Niagara and some English steamers are now engaged, will prove a failure. They say that the preliminary experiments were far from satisfactory. We ought to know something shortly—say by next week.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states that there were ten deaths in that City on Monday from the effects of heat and intemperance. Several of the cases were from heat alone.

Governor and Mrs. Bragg are at Beaufort, for the benefit of Mrs. Bragg's health which is rather feeble.

Death of Hon. A. H. Nelson.—Hon. Albert Nelson, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died at the McLean Insane Asylum, yesterday.

From Havana. CHARLESTON, June 29.—The steamer Catalpa from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 25th, has arrived. Sugar was active at Havana, and prices unchanged. Inferior grades depressed. Cuba molasses 3 1/2 cents, and Molasses 1 real dearer. Sterling exchange 12 1/2; Northern 60 day bills 1 1/2 a premium.

The U. S. frigate Wabash was at Key West on the 19th, and reports the place healthy.

Military Movements in Kansas. ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Leavenworth despatches of the 27th are received, stating that two companies of the 2d Infantry, now at Leavenworth, and two companies at Fort Scott, have been ordered back to Fort Randall. The movement is understood to have reference to the hostile attitude of the Indians in Nebraska.

Wreck of the Steamboat Kate Larchett. CINCINNATI, June 28.—The steamboat Kate Larchett was wrecked on Friday last twenty-five miles below Vincennes, Indiana. All hands saved. The boat was valued at \$10,000—no insurance. Her freight, valued at \$3,000, was also lost.

From St. John's, N. F. ST. JOHN'S, June 28.—Noon.—The weather is still thick and raining, but there are indications of a clearing up soon.

The following letter has been received from Mr. ASHIE, to whom a letter was addressed similar to that sent to Messrs. MOORE and BRYAN. Our readers will be pleased to see that Mr. ASHIE accepts:

WILMINGTON, July 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 10th inst. informing me of your nomination as a candidate for the State Senate, has remained unanswered, for the reason that I could not at an earlier day positively determine whether I could accept the honor.

My private interest now pleads against my acceptance, but the generous manner in which the nomination was made, taken in connection with the important subjects which will be brought before the next Legislature, imposes its acceptance upon me as a duty.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and friendly manner in which you communicated to me the action of the Convention. Strict propriety would require me to say no more, but as my official duties may prevent my visiting the different precincts in the County before the election, I will use this opportunity to express my opinion on some subjects of public interest.

The experience of twenty-five years, during which time I have been more or less engaged in political life, has confirmed me in my Democratic faith. I will not assert that the Democratic party has never, within that time, erred. It would have been a miracle if it had not; but I do say, that its errors, if any have been committed, have resulted from a neglect of its State Rights principles.

Then, gentlemen, you will perceive that if the action of the Convention should be approved of by the people of the County, I go to the Senate as a States Rights Democrat.

The next Legislature will have to elect two United States Senators. The present incumbents are Gov. Reid and Hon. T. L. Clingman. I have heard of no opposition to either of them, and, unless other names are brought forward, you have a *gaurantee* claims on our party, they will receive my support.

The subject of Internal Improvement will doubtless occupy much of the time and attention of the Legislature. Loving the State of North Carolina with all of my heart, I may have heretofore gone too far in giving the aid of the State to the construction of works, calculated to develop her resources, thereby adding to her strength and increasing her power, but I am not sensible of the fact.

No one can feel more repugnance than I do to a large State debt, but if by its creation the State has been placed in a more improved condition, we should not condemn it, and the true question to be considered by the Legislature is, will the enhancement of the value of the property of the State be commensurate with the appropriations asked for? But even an affirmative answer to this question should not always determine the propriety of an appropriation, for the financial condition of the State may interpose a good and sufficient reason why the proposed enterprise should be temporarily suspended, if not relinquished. The third resolution adopted by the Charlotte Convention contains the right doctrine on this subject.

But although the indebtedness of the State is now very heavy, it is a satisfaction to know that, in general way, her works of improvement are making handsome returns for her outlays.

The Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, in which the State owns some \$400,000 worth of stock, annually pays to our school fund \$25,000, and as soon as her debt is extinguished will increase that amount to \$40,000. The Wilmington & Manchester Road will, after this year, pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on \$200,000 worth of stock, which will be an addition of \$14,000 to the same fund.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road is now paying 6 per cent. on \$400,000 worth of stock owned by the State in that Company. The present prosperous condition of this work warrants the opinion that this sum will hereafter be considerably increased.

The State has also invested three millions of dollars in the North Carolina Canal. This investment is represented by the fact that it works as good for nothing. This is a great mistake. The Road is in the most excellent running order, and it requires only good and economical management to enable it to make a good return to the stockholders.

My opinion is that a private company, of responsible means, may be easily formed, which would lease the work for twenty years, obligating itself to pay annual dividends of at least four per cent. on the capital stock, and to maintain the Road in all respects in its present condition.

Of course the State will be required, during the continuance of the lease, to refuse all connections calculated to injure the business of the Road.

And this brings to my mind a reckless scheme which will be urged upon the next Legislature, and which, if ever executed, will inevitably end in the bankruptcy of every existing Road in the State. I refer to the extension of the Richmond and Danville Road to Greensborough. This extension, for Railroad connection from Danville to Greensborough will turn out to be nothing else, will indeed enrich the city of Richmond, and will enable the Virginia Road to pay its stockholders twelve per cent. dividends, but it would also be the ruin of every Atlantic city in our State, and the total annihilation of the profits of all our Roads.

This suicidal scheme, besides finding in Mr. McRae, the opposition candidate for Governor, an eloquent advocate, has other able, shrewd, energetic friends, who will leave no stone unturned to obtain a charter authorizing its construction. But with due respect to personal feelings, I pronounce it a "Trojan scheme" full of false promises and leading up to ruin.

Let the State ward off all such paralytic connections, and my prophecy is, that her coffers will in future find rich stores from the above Railroad, and her new heavy debt will be acknowledged as a blessing instead of a curse.

In conclusion of this rather long letter, let me assure you, and through you my friends, that it will be my constant effort to make my acts the best acknowledgment of the many great favors received at your hands.

With great respect,

Your ob't servant,

W. S. ASHIE.

TO OWEN FENNEL AND JOHN A. SANDERS, COMMITTEES.

Letter from California, Oregon, St. Domingo, &c. N.Y. YORK, June 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from California, with dates to the 5th instant, arrived to-day. She brings \$1,200,000 in gold.

The U. S. steamer Colorado arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th, from St. Domingo. The Jamestown had left for Havana.

President Baez capitulated to Santa Ana, and was to leave for Cuba on the 13th. The publication gave Commodore McIntosh the strongest assurances of protection to American citizens, and desired him to express to the American Government his wish to maintain amicable relations. It is said that Commodore McIntosh had succeeded in getting from Baez all the documents for the war he was sent.

Excitement at Fraser mines continues; 3,000 persons had already left San Francisco on their way to the mines. The California mines were yielding largely. Accounts from every section are highly favorable. The agricultural prospects of the State were never brighter. A fire at Nevada city, on the 23d of May, destroyed nearly all the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$130,000. The \$130,000 worth of San Andreas, in Calaveras county, was entirely destroyed by fire on the second of June; 10 buildings were burnt in San Francisco on the 31st of May. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

More than the usual amount of assassinations, murders and casualties are reported in the California papers. Advice from Oregon to the 24th May, announce a general Indian outbreak. Col. Steptoe's command on Snake River was attacked on the 16th May, and forced to retreat, with a loss of 50 privates, 3 officers, 2 howitzers, the baggage wagons and nearly all the animals.

Col. Steptoe had three companies of dragoons, and one of infantry. The Indians numbered about 1,500.—Capt. Winder and Lieut. Gaston are among the killed.

The Trial of Gen. Lane. ST. LOUIS, June 28th.—Advice from Leavenworth states that the evidence in the trial of Gen. Lane, for the murder of Col. Jenkins, was conclusive on the 24th, and the argument was to commence on the following day.

Later from Utah. ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Republican has later advice from Utah, by the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at St. Joseph. The mail party encountered a three days' snow storm between Independence Rock and Platte Bridge. Gen. Marcy was met fifty miles from Camp Scott. Plenty of provisions had been received at Camp Scott in advance of the regular train. They met twenty-seven supply trains and the outward Salt Lake Mail, also Gen. Harney and his command, and Seligwick's, Moore's, Sumner's, May's and Roberts' commands. The grass was never better between Sweetwater and the Camp. All the trains and troops were getting along well. The cattle were in fine order. Hockaday, Jones & Co., mail contractors, were making arrangements to transport the mails from Great Salt Lake City to St. Joseph in sixteen days. The news from Camp and City is unimportant.

Further Intelligence by the Ariel.

St. Johns, June 28.—General Espinasse, who was appointed Minister of the Interior, with the functions of minister of police in Paris, immediately after the explosion of the Orsini conspiracy, had as has been anticipated, resigned, receiving in exchange for his office, a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Delangle, President of the Imperial Court of Paris, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. The "Norfolk," from Australia, with \$300,000 in gold, was spoken outside the channel, and would arrive at London in a few days. About £1,000,000 is known to be on the way from Australia.

The London Times containing the article on French armaments was stopped in France.

A submarine cable between Reggio and Messina had been successfully laid.

The Egyptian army is fixed for the year at fifteen thousand men.

The enormous expenses of the fortifications at Brussels was the topic of comment in the press.

It was also reported that Nankin had been captured from the rebels by the imperial troops.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.—Three Days Later from Europe. HALIFAX, June 28.—The steamer Arabia arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th.

The Arabia was a steamer, supposed to have been the Niagara, in lat. 23 53, long. 36, too distant to speak to her. The weather during the passage was generally fine, though not quite up to the average of June weather.

Debates of a very conciliatory nature on the American question had taken place in both Houses of Parliament. The impression was that the squadron would probably be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and be sent to the coast of Africa. The right of search and visitation is entirely abandoned.

There is nothing new from India.

The news from the continent is not of much importance.

The propeller New York, before reported ashore, was rapidly breaking up, and very little of her cargo had been saved.

The steamer Indian Empire sailed from Galway on the 16th, but not on the 18th, as was reported. She was soon released, however, and sailed the next day.

It is rumored that Russia is increasing her navy. The insurrection in Candia has been subdued. A company has been formed for constructing a telegraphic line between England and India via the Red Sea, with a capital of £1,000,000.

The English Parliament has been discussing a petition from Jamaica touching the Spanish slave trade. It was contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the west was occasioned by the long failure of Spain to fulfil her treaty obligations.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that, from a conversation had with the American minister, there was every reason to believe that some understanding would be had by the two Governments, by the stipulation of vessels without risking a breach of international law.

He also referred to the support given by England to Spain in resisting the policy of the United States for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but said if she still persisted in the slave trade, it was highly probable that England would exchange her present policy with Spain for indifference.

Earl Gray said he thought that France and the United States were solely responsible for a renewal of the slave trade. With regard to a national law so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Lord Aberdeen endorsed this definition.

In the House of Commons the question of the outrages committed on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico was discussed. The drift of the speeches was that when the matter was fully understood on both sides the difficulty would be amicably arranged.

Further by the Steamer Arabia.

The British Parliament and the Outrages on American Vessels.—Views of the English Press, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The files by the Arabia contain the following additional news.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Bright, stated that the government had received no further information in regard to the alleged outrages on American vessels. It was quite possible that the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties, and if they had, the government would be ready to make any amends and frank acknowledgment.

It is obvious that the cases which had been published were grossly exaggerated. In proof of this, he read several cases, and added that the American flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1858.

As a reason why the Danville Connection ought to be built, we are pointed to the efforts which interior lines are making to take the mails and travel off the Sea-Board lines. The advocates of that connection assert that the shorter lines through North Carolina cannot compete with the longer lines through Tennessee and other States. We have already exploded the fancied superiority of the overmountain route in the matter of distance. Experience is daily proving that the assumptions of that route as regards time are equally unfounded by facts. Let us now turn to this Danville route, and see what its claims are, and why it should be built because of its superior directness and shortness. The following are the distances by the Sea-Board, or by the Richmond, Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte & Columbia routes. We give the figures between Richmond and Branchville, the points at which the two routes diverge and converge:

DANVILLE ROUTE.	
Richmond to Danville.	141 Miles.
Danville to Greensboro'.	50
Greensboro' to Charlotte.	94
Charlotte to Columbia.	106
Columbia to Branchville.	106
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LOWER ROUTE.	
Richmond to Weldon.	86 Miles.
Weldon to Wilmington.	162
Wilmington to Kingsville.	171
Kingsville to Branchville.	171

Deduct Danville Route.	457
Advantage for Danville Route.	311

Advantage for Danville Route. There are the figures; look at them. Compare them with the official figures in Appleton's or Dinsmore's Guides, and see whether they are accurate. And yet we are told that a saving of three miles, in a route of nearly five hundred, is all essential to save the through mails and passengers to North Carolina! This is folly—the whole effect would be to create a third line to compete with the two already in existence, for a business which one is fully competent to operate. But besides opening up a third line for through travel to compete with and injure two State lines already in operation, this connection would place Richmond, which has not contributed a cent to our State works, actually in a better position towards the whole Western part of our State than either Wilmington or Beaufort, and at least as well off as Newbern. All produce from the North Carolina Railroad or its extension west of Greensboro' must pass by that point. Greensboro' to Richmond 191—Greensboro' to Wilmington 213—difference in favor of Richmond 22 miles—that much preference given on North Carolina works built by North Carolina money, to a town outside of the State, that pays nothing into her treasury, over a town that pays about one-twentieth of all the taxes of the State.

This is the whole Danville scheme—to make our whole Railroad system, built up at the cost of millions, tributary to the "centre of trade" at Richmond. The idea of building it to compete with the Tennessee Route is nonsense. The distance is virtually the same, for three miles are not worth counting, especially when they are in favor of a more crooked route, and one from its inland location more likely to be affected by the winter.

It is folly and worse to cry wolf! wolf! when there is no wolf. It would be equally foolish and reprehensible for us to attempt to scare our Democratic readers by telling them that their cause is in danger with the view of frightening them into spasmodic exertion. We mean to do no such thing, but we do mean to lay the true state of the case before them.

If any suppose that the opposition has disbanded, they will make a most decided mistake. The thing is totally the reverse. There will be a united effort to rally the opposition in nearly every part of the State, an effort made with more preparation and arrangement than for years past, a more concentrated although a less noisy effort than was made two years ago. The Democratic party can and will triumph over all this, and triumph completely, but not without effort. It is proper that the friends of Judge Ellis should know this, and we ask them to bear it in mind. A more vigorous effort will be made to carry the Legislature or secure the balance of power in that body. Wherever there is a chance in any county open or avowed opposition will have to be encountered, and the utmost watchfulness will have to be used. Forewarned is forearmed. The Democrats of the State are united, but they must be aroused. They must know that there is reason and necessity for exertion.

In 1850, there will be another contest for the Presidency, and the veteran wags who have been long desirous of winning the prize are already in training for the race. Mr. Crittenden has been taking a preliminary center over the Cincinnati part of the track—talking of patriotism—the extravagance of the Administration, which he accuses of spending over eighty millions of dollars, etc., etc. He had been performing some movements in the Senate designed to give him a favorable start—get him inside of the track—concentrate upon himself all the elements of success which the whole opposition to the Democracy can command. The Kansas issue is over for the time being. Mr. Crittenden has made fair weather with the North on that, and he thinks that he has not wholly killed himself off at the South. He may seek and will seek to combine some sort of a national organization in favor of protection, and all the other abandoned hobbies that long divided the country. He will spread himself over the eighty odd millions that the Administration does not ask for carrying on the government. He will assert that the commercial revolution of 1857-'8 is all due to the Democrats. Will he succeed? That is another thing, and the answer can best be given by time, which will show all things. One thing is certain—the Democrats are not often defeated, but they have been defeated often enough to prove that there is always danger in division, or the lack of proper exertion.

Whether Mr. Crittenden is not a little too soon—whether the show of his hand may not be regarded as premature, is more than we can say. We must think that he and his imitator in the House, Mr. Gilmer, have rather over-reached themselves, and will hardly find their account in the course they have adopted.

Harper for July is on our table; as usual it is handsomely printed and contains numerous illustrations of a high order of merit and a vast amount of good reading matter. For sale at the book-store of Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. Price 25 cents.

The Fayetteville Carolinian says that the crops in Cumberland county are promising and bid fair to make more than an average yield.

The candidates for Governor met at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 19th instant, pursuant to appointment. The discussion passed off quite smoothly, as indeed all have done, with the single exception of exception known to our readers. The points discussed varied little from former occasions save that Mr. McRae devoted an unusually large portion of his speech to the Danville Connection. He pressed the argument warmly and in every point of view in favor of the measure. He took the broad ground of the right of the people to build any road they might choose with their own money. He pointed out the great advantages of the Danville Connection to its auditors. He told them that it was of more consequence to them than Democratic organization, and claimed Democratic votes upon that ground. Rockingham is one of the counties in which the Danville Connection is most popular. It is its strong hold. Mr. Ellis may lose a few votes in that county on this issue. Will he lose any in this region? Let our people speak their sentiments through their votes.

Is the press really a vehicle of truth—a means of diffusing reliable information, or is it not? We fear that the question might receive an answer not flattering to the profession of which we are humble members. Things get currency and keep it without the shadow of truth. They are copied without examination, and sometimes, we fear, after those copying them have learned better, for effect.

Old Webb, bought and sold editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, published the following false statement some time since, in an article conveying against the "heedless, ruinous extravagance of the administration." It exceeds anything of the kind ever before known to the country. Mr. Buchanan has been in power little more than a year, and yet has pushed the cost of government from fifty millions—which had been complained of, and justly, too, as an excessive figure—to over thirty-three millions.

Now, look at the thing. According to the Union, and the National Intelligencer, the cost of carrying on the government for 1857 will be, by the appropriations, \$53,500,000, showing an actual reduction from the last year. This shows that the cavalier Webb's statements are worth. But since the true statement has been given to the world, does anybody suppose that the false one will cease to "go the rounds"? If anybody does think so, he will be gravely mistaken. Few will examine the matter, and few will care to examine it. It is a spicy, high-sounding item, and will hold its ground, and form the text for much editorial eloquence—Black Republican and otherwise.

We have before us a New Orleans True Delta of the 17th, and it has a long yarn about "Enormous Extravagance," and it "pitches in" on the high pressure system, we were going to say principle, but that is a word that does not apply to such empty vaporing. It charges that "over eighty millions of dollars, at a time of great domestic difficulty and pecuniary distress, have been appropriated to meet the current annual expenditures, in a period of profound peace," etc., etc. Now this is not true—not a word of it, but will the high pressure writer in the True Delta correct it? Why, no, of course. Who expects it.

There are some sores on the body politic—some sinks of corruption—some drains upon the Federal Treasury, and one of the worst of these is known as the New Orleans Custom House. That thing is fit to nauseate honest men and ought to render the press of New Orleans a little modest in charging extravagance and corruption upon others.

Slavery is simply a system of labor. Its power of expansion is in direct proportion to its power of meeting the demand for labor in new States and territories. While the amount of slave labor is permanently restricted, and that of every other species of labor only limited by the demand for its employment, how can slavery, the institution of the South, be expected to occupy new territories or build up new Southern States? If we had fifty per cent more slaves, we could expand and extend the area of Southern institutions just fifty per cent faster. This is what common sense tells us. Well now, Virginia claims to be the representative State of the South, and yet her press and her politicians denounce as traitors and disorganizers and demagogues and fire-eaters, their Southern brethren who say that in order to allow the South to compete in territorial growth with the North, the labor system of the South must have the same access to the labor markets of the world that the labor of the North has? Right or wrong, the thing is so, if the South is to keep pace with the North, she must increase her labor basis as freely as the North does hers. In plain terms—she must have slave emigration—the slave trade. Without that, she cannot keep pace. Idle vaporing may look fanciful and chivalric. Labor alone is wealth, progress, expansion, development. The F. V. may think it hard to bring Africa into competition with Virginia, but the considerations we have stated involve stubborn facts in political economy.

Fourth of July Excursion. We notice that bills are out, announcing an excursion to Norfolk and Portsmouth, to be extended to Baltimore, tickets to be issued by the agents at all the stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Road, entitling those purchasing to go and return to and from Weldon for one fare. At Weldon return tickets will be sold to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and thence to Baltimore on the Bay Boats on the same terms.

These tickets will be issued from the 3d, and will be good until the 10th. The Fourth will be celebrated on Monday, when there will be a grand encampment in the neighborhood of Norfolk. Boats will be constantly plying on Monday between Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point and the Cape, and, in fact, to every point of interest on the Chesapeake and James River. There will be a grand civic and military ball at Old Point on Monday night. A fine chance for a cheap and pleasant trip.

Hon. Warren Winslow arrived at his home in Fayetteville on yesterday, (Thursday) morning. It is said he holds the question of a foreign appointment under consideration. If the declarations of public meetings mean anything, Mr. Winslow's course has given full satisfaction to his constituents and they would be loathe to lose his services.

Fire.—On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the watchman at Hilton Mills, discovered a fire near the furnace, but extinguished it before any damage was done. It was caused by the heat from the furnace setting fire to some sawdust lying against it.

Yellow Fever.—According to the latest dates from Havana, the Yellow Fever was prevailing to an alarming extent among the shipping in that port. The city continued healthy.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

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Cumberland, 36	8
Moore, 3	0
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Columbus, 0	5
Harnett, 2	12
Sampson, 11	3
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WELDON, June 24.—The Raleigh train off the track this evening about 8 o'clock. Mr. Joseph T. Evans, Postmaster at this place, jumped from the mail-car and was very seriously hurt.

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Four Days Later from Havana.—Arrival of the Steamer "Tennessee." The steamer "Tennessee," bound for New York, had been wrecked off the coast of Scotland, but all on board were saved.

Nothing had been heard of the submarine cable fleet. The Paris Monitor denies any extraordinary war preparations by France.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton closed dull, and all qualities had slightly declined. Breadstuffs were generally dull. Corn was dull.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The steamer "Tennessee" has arrived at quarantine, below this city, from Vera Cruz. Dates at the city of Mexico, received by this steamer, are to the 19th inst. Admiral Berman came a passenger. The forced loan is causing great excitement.

Foreigners non-complying with its provisions are ordered to leave the country. American goods have been seized for non-compliance. Mr. Forsyth, our minister, has demanded and received his passports. The Liberals are everywhere strengthening, and President Zolago is going to Tampico for refuge.

St. Louis, June 25.—The Utah mail of June 5 has arrived. Governor Cumming, the peace commissioners, and the postmaster, had gone into the city.

The supply trains and military forces were pushing forward rapidly, and Col. Johnston would soon be able to proceed to Salt Lake, as he intends. Provisions were plenty in the camp. The news generally is unimportant.

St. Louis, June 25.—A letter from Fort Laramie to the Republic, dated June 24, states that Jim Goodall, with 4000 sheep, had passed that post. He left Col. Loring and Capt. Marcy, with their command and about 1000 mules, on the Cache la Poudre River. They expected to reach Camp Scott in about fifteen days from the 15th of May.

Col. Landers arrived at Fort Laramie on May 30, with his wagon road train.

Removal of Appointment of Minister to England. WASHINGTON, June 24th.—It is rumored that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, has been appointed minister to England in place of Mr. Dallas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Gerard Smith, the newly-elected mayor, was inaugurated today. He has appointed Thos. E. Adams chief of the police department, and the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Col. Anderson, of Nicaragua, arrived at New York yesterday.

St. John's, N. F., June 21.—The government will dispatch a steamer "T. B. Bay" to visit in the Niagara as near as practicable to the point where it has been decided to land the cable. The Niagara will be expected momentarily on and after next Saturday, but from the fact that the fleet would use no steam in reaching the middle of the Atlantic, it is quite possible that the Niagara may not reach this coast before the 1st of July.

This office has been placed in communication with the office at Trinity Bay, and it is understood that the Telegraph Company will place their wires hence to New York at the service of the press and the public, for the transmission of such communications connected with the great event as may be handed in for a few days subsequent to the arrival of the Niagara.

General Land Office. The following is the statement of the business of the General Land Office for the month of May, 1858:

Letters received and registered.	6,252
" written and recorded.	4,089
Patents engrossed.	7,089
" recorded.	6,816
" transmitted.	9,755
Examined.	12,926
Entries posted in tract books.	22,606
Acres of scrip issued.	3,993

NEW YORK, June 24.—LAND WARRANTS.—Buying. Selling.

40 acres.	108	112
80 acres.	90	93
120 acres.	87	90
160 acres.	89	92

General tone of the market active.

From the Journal des Debats, June 5. The French and Belgian Press on the British Objections.

It will be seen by the tone of the dispatch sent by Gen. Cass to Mr. Dallas, how much the United States government has been excited by the aggressions of the officers of the British navy against the American ships which have been stopped by force and visited in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. The haughty stiffness of the instructions sent about that affair to the United States minister in London will also have been seen. As a satisfaction for those proceedings, which are so properly qualified as arbitrary measures and flagrant violations of the rights of the United States, the Cabinet of Washington demands that the officers of the British navy who have visited the American ships shall be disavowed by their government, and that peremptory orders shall be given to the navy to observe the same instructions in the future. It is curious to compare the dispatch of Gen. Cass with the explanations made on Tuesday last by Mr. Fitzgerald in regard to the complaints of the United States government. As much as the language of the dispatch is pressing and haughty, so is that of the orator speaking in the name of the British government reserved and conciliatory. It is true that the Cabinet had not yet been officially informed as to the facts. We may nevertheless infer from that that the British government will make all reasonable concessions to appease the fresh storm unexpectedly raised by the right of search.

From La Presse, June 6. The language of the British government respecting the events which have lately occurred on the coast of Cuba between the English cruisers and the American vessels is extremely moderate. Of a similar character is the tone of the press of all parties. It is evident that the Americans will obtain full satisfaction.

From the Independence Belge, June 7. According to the London journals, the British government has not only sent instructions to the commander of the fleet to observe the manner in which they are in future to practice the right of inspection of foreign vessels, but it has also ordered an investigation in order to control the facts complained of by the American captains whose vessels have been visited on the coast of Cuba. The English journals are unanimous in declaring the conventions in relation to the suppression of the slave trade to be the basis of the United States policy; but they also concur in saying that the best for a coolness or even a discussion with them is opportune, and they unanimously applaud the determination of the Cabinet.

MILITARY STANDISH.—His HOUSE.—This eminent round head and valiant man of war lived at Duxbury, Mass., and recent excavations there brought to light some interesting relics. The house was partially consumed by fire in 1856, and never rebuilt. In the basement story were found a gun barrel 52½ inches in length, a broken bayonet, 3 axes, a bow, lance, bay fork, cow bell, sword, and various other articles, none undoubtedly the property of Captain Standish. Among them was the identical heart-stone belonging to the stout old soldier. Dr. Holmes doubtless recorded a well-authenticated fact when he represents the old Puritan as taking his schapace in place to prepare himself for war, in fighting the Pequots.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA. Off Plymouth Harbor, June 10, 1858. Sir: I have the honor to report that the telegraphic squadron, consisting of the Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, and Gorgon, are now under way for the coast of the Atlantic, which we hope to reach under sail, it being necessary for the accompanying vessels to husband their coal until we arrive at that point. Arriving at the position designated, we shall avail ourselves of the first propitious moment to splice the submarine cable, get down the bight and, separate, with care and circumspection, towards the respective places selected for landing the cable—the Agamemnon and Valorous for the head of Valparaiso Bay, Ireland, and the Niagara and the Gorgon for the head of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, which we hope successfully to reach about the 1st of July, under the guidance and protection of that Almighty power who winds and seas obey.

I wish to avail myself of this occasion to report the continued good health of all on board, and am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. ISAAC TOLNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate Niagara. It is well known that this frigate Niagara, believed to be one of the finest ships belonging to our navy, is now engaged in helping England to lay down a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, which is a complete monopoly of the British government. For this disinterested patriotism on our part, the London Times pays the Niagara the following back-handed compliment:

"So much has been said about this Niagara, and such exaggerated rumors have been afloat respecting her general capacity as a war steamer, that many of our readers may be surprised to learn that as a war steamer she is almost a total failure. Her share of the cable is admirably well distributed throughout her entire length, and thus, of course, any chance of undue strain in a heavy sea is in great measure obviated. Still, it is a much stronger vessel than the Agamemnon, her decks appear to have given under the pressure of the enormous coils to a much greater extent than is perceptible on board the latter."

GENERAL HONSTON'S MEXICAN PROTECTORATE.—The English Mexican Bondholders have recently held a meeting in London, David Robertson, Esq., in the chair—in which, while sharply urging the British government to step in and collect their claims against the inert and non-paying Government of Mexico, they add:

"We have no objection to the Government of Mexico, or to the policy, so far as Mexico herself is concerned, of either remaining an independent State under her own government, or placing herself under a protectorate of the United States of America, desiring to express its unanimous approval of the principles of Gen. Houston's proposition, as set forth in the above resolution, and as explained in the printed speeches, so that as the Mexican bondholders are concerned, it is with this that they have necessary addition to the Hon. Senator's statement that as by the express terms of the bond, as well as by the law of October 14, 1850, article 2, paragraph 3, not only the hypothecated duties, but the entire revenue of the republic are absolutely pledged and mortgaged for the English public debt of Mexico, and deficiency of the proceeds of the duties specially hypothecated to provide for the current dividend, and for all arrears of interest, must be made good out of the general revenue of the republic, whether Mexico continues an independent State, or seeks repose under the protectorate of the United States of America; and that this meeting request their Chairman, David Robertson, Esq., to convey the present resolution to Gen. Houston, and to communicate with him his general opinion on the subject in reply to the following questions:

"Gen. Houston proposed, in his speech, that the United States government, as a protectorate, should collect the duties on goods imported into Mexico, and guarantee the payment of the British debt. This English endorsement of his protectorate is one of the extraordinary signs of the times.

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party one evening several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing; and a reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their respective pretensions—

One party proposed that his bill with a receipt attached to it, a buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when—

A second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that was lent him.

"The palm is his," was the general cry, when a third put in his claim:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but have returned the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house."

"I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the very ne plus ultra of honesty, unheard of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize is his."

"Hold," cried out another, "I've done still more than that."

"Impossible!" said the whole company; "let us hear."

"I've been taking my paper for twenty years and paid for it every year in advance."

He took the prize.

A QUERY ABOUT WATERMELONS AND STRAW BERRIES.—We want to know how much water gets into the inside of a watermelon, that flourishes best upon a heap of dry straw. More than all, do we wish to ascertain, where strawberries get their sugar and their exquisite flavor in some of the sour and unsavory lands where they grow. In this season especially, they have been obliged to elaborate the fragrance of their fruit in reply to the East winds. There must certainly be honey, and otto of roses in these ugly North East tempests, as there is said by French chemist to be tons and tons of silver in the brine of the ocean.—Newark Advertiser.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TEACHERS from all parts of the Union, including professors of colleges, teachers and superintendents of public schools, had been selected for youth—to be held in Cincinnati on the 11th of August, 1858. The object stated is for comparison of views and interchange of sentiment in relation to educational matters, and for devising and considering the best possible mode for the promotion of educational interest in every section of the Union. Distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the occasion. A number of railroads have consented already to pass delegates and visitors at half fare, and all others, it is presumed, will be induced to do so. The following are the lecturers already engaged, and four others are expected to attend: W. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of North Carolina; John H. Malleard, Esq., a distinguished friend of the cause of education, of New York; John B. Phillips, Esq., Superintendent of Liberty Co., Ga.; John B. Phillips, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Boston; Prof. Elton, of the University of Wisconsin; Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio.

A MISGOVERNED CITY.—During a short space of time, in the city of Chicago, the Mayor has been arrested twice; two justices of the peace have been arrested; Bridwell for conspiracy to extort money from prostitutes; a constable has been similarly punished for the same crime; an editor—who, by the way, was treasurer of a Sunday School—has been sent to Alton to answer for the Government for robbing the post office; an attorney has been indicted for bribery in the trial of the same case; and the trial of a county supervisor is now closed for a crime even worse than either of the former; yet, in justice to the latter, we will say he was discharged.

EFFECT OF AN EMETIC ON A COUNTERFEITER'S STOMACH.—About a week ago a man named Kohler paid Tiffany & Co., the jewellers in New York, a counterfeit \$5 bill on the John Hancock Bank, Boston. Nothing more was seen of Kohler until Saturday last, when he again entered the store, and making another small purchase, offered a bill similar to the one mentioned. He was at once recognized, and an officer sent for, who took him into custody. While in the store one of the clerks noticed that he swallowed something, and communicated the fact to the officer. Kohler was compelled to swallow an emetic, but the dose having no effect another was administered. This dose did no good, when a third was given. The dose did no good, when a fourth was given. The dose did no good, when a fifth was given. The dose did no good, when a sixth was given. The dose did no good, when a seventh was given. The dose did no good, when an eighth was given. The dose did no good, when a ninth was given. The dose did no good, when a tenth was given. The dose did no good, when an eleventh was given. The dose did no good, when a twelfth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a fourteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a fifteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a sixteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a seventeenth was given. The dose did no good, when an eighteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a nineteenth was given. The dose did no good, when a twentieth was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-first was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-second was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-third was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-fourth was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-fifth was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-sixth was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-seventh was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-eighth was given. The dose did no good, when a twenty-ninth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirtieth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-first was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-second was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-third was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-fourth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-fifth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-sixth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-seventh was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-eighth was given. The dose did no good, when a thirty-ninth was given. The dose did no good, when a fortieth was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-first was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-second was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-third was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-fourth was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-fifth was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-sixth was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-seventh was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-eighth was given. The dose did no good, when a forty-ninth was given. The dose did no good, when a fiftieth was given. The dose did no good, when a fifty-first was given. The dose did no good, when a fifty-second was given. The dose did no good, when a fifty-third was given. The dose did no good, when a fifty-fourth was given. The dose did no good, when a fifty-fifth was given. The dose did no